

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

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BARON GOTO



Baron Goto, distinguished Japanese statesman, is on a pleasure trip to America, accompanied by several other Japanese students.

MAY HOLD UP REPEAL

Lawmakers Plan to Delay Beer Measure.

Drys Seek to Enforce War-Time Prohibition Act and Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, May 22.—Notwithstanding President Wilson's recommendation for repeal of war-time prohibition in so far as it relates to wines and beers, the opinion seemed to gain ground at the capital that all repeal measures would be kept in committee until after July 1.

In the meantime, however, prohibition leaders planned to enact the legislation, which failed at the last session, for enforcement of the war-time prohibition act and the constitutional amendment. Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, author of the war-time act, said he was confident enforcement legislation would be passed before July 1.

There was no disposition on the part of the majority leaders, it was said, to hasten consideration of a repeal measure, nor were they impressed with the argument that it might be well to test out the saloon system from which hard liquors are to be eliminated when the whole country is to become dry by constitutional amendment next year.

The only apparent move was by prohibition leaders, who were outspoken in their opposition to the president's recommendation, regardless of party lines. They let it be known they would oppose any substitute liquor bill, and would make every effort to prevent favorable committee action on any measure which would delay national prohibition.

82D DIVISION ON SIERRA

Forty-Five Officers and 760 Men Arrive at New York From Bordeaux, France.

New York, May 22.—Forty-five officers and 760 men of the Eighty-second division, arrived here from Bordeaux on the Sierra. Among the officers were Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, division commander; Brig. Gen. J. R. Lindsey, commanding the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth infantry brigade and Col. Robert D. Walsh, commanding the One Hundred and Sixty-third brigade. On board were detachments of the Three Hundred and Twenty-seventh infantry, some for Camp Grant, the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth infantry, field and staff medical detachment and headquarters company and the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and Six Hundred and Thirty-ninth aero squadrons.

KERENSKY IN PLEA FOR RUSS

Former Premier of Russia Wants Democracies of World to Send a Mission.

Paris, May 22.—Alexander Kerensky, former premier of Russia, and seven other members of the Russian constituent assembly and members of the Parisian Union for the Regeneration of Russia, issued an appeal to the democracies of the world for prompt action with a view to helping Russia out of her present chaotic condition. It proposes the organization of a mission composed of delegates from all the powers and including representatives of organized labor which will go to Russia and explain to the people and the different Russian governments the democratic aims they are pursuing.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE INDORSED BY HOUSE

MAJORITY OF 215 IS RESULT—LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES CHAMPION MEASURE.

Republicans Cast 200 Affirmative Ballots—Fight Is To Be Continued in Upper Chamber, Where Advocates Claim Victory Is Sure.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—National suffrage for women was indorsed by the House of Representatives for the second time when the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 80. Supporters of the measure immediately arranged to carry their fight to the Senate, where, although twice defeated at the last session, they are confident of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote. The victory for the suffrage forces was by 42 votes more than the required two-thirds. On the previous ballot on the resolution, cast January 10, 1918, exactly the necessary number of affirmative votes were recorded. House leaders of both parties in the brief debate preceding the vote urged favorable action, but many Southern Democrats opposed the measure, as did a number of New England Republicans. The favorable vote was more by 14 than would have been necessary had all members of the House been present.

The political division of the vote showed that 200 Republicans, 102 Democrats, an independent and one prohibitionist voted for adoption, while the negative poll showed 70 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Speaker Frederick H. Gillett, who voted against the resolution on previous ballots, did not vote. Efforts of opponents to amend the resolution were unavailing. Representatives Frank Clark, of Florida, Democrat, leader of the opposition, proposed that the states' ratification be compulsory within seven years, and Representative Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia, Democrat, sought to compel state adoption by popular vote. The overwhelming denial of a roll call on these proposals by a vote of 244 to 52 preceded the vote of adoption and indicated the relative strength of the resolution's supporters and opponents.

Storage of Intoxicants Is Legal.

Columbus, O.—Under a ruling by Attorney General John G. Price the possession, storing or exportation of intoxicating liquors will not be interdicted by the State of Ohio by the terms of the constitutional prohibition amendment becoming effective May 27. The inquiry came from East Liverpool, where it appears that dealers desire to ship liquor into Pennsylvania before July 1, when Federal "war-time" prohibition becomes effective. Attorney General Price says it is true that the possession and storage of liquor may be made the subject of legislation looking to the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, but nothing has been enacted other than the provisions of the Crabbe bill, which has not taken effect yet. The saloon keepers of Ohio are entitled to no refund for May 25, the last day of the license year. The reason is cited that they knew when taking the licenses, that they were not entitled to refund for days on which saloons were closed by law.

Jobless Number 4,700.

Washington.—Cincinnati has 4,700 men out of employment, and industrial relations throughout the state of Ohio continue acute, according to a report issued by the Department of Labor. In Dayton there are 2,600, and in Columbus 2,500 without jobs. The figures for Cleveland remain at 30,000, and Youngstown at 16,000. Chicago has a big surplus, and in New York 125,000 are out of work. Eighty-seven cities show a surplus aggregating 310,000.

Glaring Headlights Forbidden.

Charleston, W. Va.—The new section of the state road law enacted by the legislature at the last regular session, making unlawful the operation of automobiles with "spot" lights or glaring headlights will become effective, and the State Road Commission announced that this section will be enforced rigidly. The law provides a penalty of a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, and imprisonment for a term of not more than 60 days.

Twenty Blocks Are Destroyed by Fire.

Mobile, Ala.—Ten squares of Mobile's residence section, lying near the river front, were swept by fire which caused \$750,000 property damage, left 1,500 people homeless, and destroyed probably 200 buildings. The flames were checked before reaching the docks and shipbuilding plants which lay in the path. A citizens' relief organization, hastily formed, is now caring for those left homeless.

The Little End of the Horn



FOE ASKS MORE TIME TO SIGN

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Says Germans Cannot Answer Allies Today.

MUST ACCEPT BLAME FOR WAR

Council of Four Refuses to Admit That People May Disclaim Responsibility for Actions of Former Government—To Tighten Blockade.

Paris, May 22.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has asked for an extension of the time permitted the Germans to present their reply to the allies' peace terms. The council stated that further notes were being prepared and that it would be impossible to complete them by 1 p. m. Thursday.

Must Accept Responsibility.
The answer of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations points out in reply to the German refusal to admit responsibility for the war that it is impossible to disassociate responsibility from reparation.

The reply recalls that the Germans raised no objection to Secretary Lansing's note of last November 5, in which he spoke of German aggression. The council of four also refuses to admit that the German people may disclaim responsibility for the actions of the former German government.

Foes Draw Up Counterproposals.
Versailles, May 22.—The German peace delegates apparently have their counterproposals well on the way to completion for submission to the allies. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the delegation, requested passports for a delegation of four persons to proceed to Holland in connection with arrangements for food supplies for Germany. His request was granted.

Ask Swiss Stand on Blockade.
Geneva, Switzerland, May 22.—The Swiss Telegraph Agency says it learns that the allied and associated governments on Monday demanded to know of the Swiss federal council if the council was ready to take rigorous measures concerning the application of the blockade if Germany should refuse to sign the peace treaty.

"This means," says the Telegraph Agency, "that the allies desire to know whether Switzerland will consent to prohibit all exports from and imports into Germany, except those permitted by the allies during the war."

"The object of the allies is to avoid misunderstandings about future restrictions on exportations into Switzerland in the event of the Germans declining to sign the peace treaty. The federal authorities are examining the note and will reply to it shortly."

MAY HUNT STILLS FROM AIR

Revenue Agents Plan to Use Planes in Trailing Moonshiners—To Photograph Plants.

Washington, May 22.—Moonshiners may soon have revenue agents in airplanes on their trail. Revenue Commissioner Roper has asked the war department for the loan of several airplanes, which it was proposed to equip with telephotographic apparatus to take pictures of moonshine stills while flying low, the picture to be used as evidence when the moonshiners were caught and brought into court.

Ex-Crown Prince Liable to Trial.
London, May 22.—Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, speaking in the house of commons, said the former German crown prince and prisoner camp commandant was liable to trial under the terms of the treaty.

WINNIPEG STRIKE NEAR SETTLEMENT

Returned Canadian Soldiers Refuse to Aid Workers—To Remain Neutral.

CITIZENS' BODY HITS UNION

Proclamation Urges Business Men to Resume Deliveries—Trucks Out in Downtown Section—No Serious Disorder Reported.

Winnipeg, Man., May 22.—The Winnipeg Great War Veterans association announced that the association decided at a meeting to remain strictly neutral during the strike. The announcement also stated that President winning of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor council told the association that there was a possibility of strike settlement within a few days. The citizens' committee which has been preparing for vigilance activities in case of trouble arising from the general strike here and which has been attempting to conciliate the opposing factions, issued a proclamation assailing the labor forces and urging the business men to resume deliveries and other public activities at once. Shortly after ten o'clock a few trucks made their appearance in the downtown districts. No serious disorder was reported.

Immediate restoration of normal city water pressure was ordered by the common council.

G. H. Veltch, member of the executive committee of the central strike committee, announced that negotiations were in progress to develop the "conciliatory conversations" which have been taking place into "direct conferences" looking toward a settlement of the strike.

Soviets Rule Winnipeg.
Montreal, Quebec, May 22.—Strikers deny that a soviet system of government has been established in Winnipeg, but here are the actual conditions:

The strike committee is in full control of every activity in the city. Food, milk, light and water are being allowed only with the authority of the committee.

The seat of government has actually been moved from the city hall to the labor temple. Such restaurants as are open bear signs "Permitted by Strike Committee." Sandwiches and beans form the principal articles of food. After being cut off entirely for two days, the distribution of milk and bread was restored Monday by the committee, the delivery wagons bearing the permission card.

Mayor Charles F. Gray and other city authorities are absolutely without means of enforcing regulations. Police remain on duty only by permission of the strike committee.

The shortage of food is growing imminent. Many restaurants opened on Sunday by permission, closed again Monday because they had run short of supplies.

Homes well stocked with foodstuffs at the start of the strike are finding the harder running low. Stores with shelves swept clean have closed because of the lack of transportation preventing the renewal of stock.

ST. PAUL UNIONS STRIKE

Thousand Workers Walk Out in Sympathy With Common Laborers—Who Demand 50 Cents an Hour.

St. Paul, Minn., May 22.—Members of 16 labor unions here, estimated at 800 men, went on strike at 8 a. m. in sympathy with common laborers, who are on strike demanding 50 cents an hour, a raise of ten cents an hour, a nine hour day and recognition of their union.

BERLIN CABINET REJECTS TREATY

Statement Issued by Ministers Points to Economic Ruin in Terms.

WILL RELY ON 14 POINTS

Assert Pact Would Spell Political Dishonor and Moral Degradation—Duty of America to Support German Cause.

Berlin, May 22.—"Germany refuses to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet through the press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in imposing such demands."

Claims Promise by Lansing.
"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the entente powers and especially on the United States."

"A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German peoples to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American secretary of state, Lansing, of November 5, 1918."

"In it the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the entente government after careful consideration also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace."

"Germany's Sole Asset."
"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the entente powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms."

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law. Toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims."

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons."

Demands American Support.

"We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint, if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of December 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said:

"We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a nonpartisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit."

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program."

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so or that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's program."

"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

HENRY M. ROBINSON



Henry M. Robinson has been appointed a member of the United States shipping board by President Wilson. He is in charge in Paris of our American marine affairs and substitutes for Edward N. Hurley on the international labor board. He is in charge of the furnishing of the ships for revictualing Europe; providing transportation for the return of troops; in charge of the communication and the building up of our cable service, and is giving much time to the study of international trade, marine insurance and banking facilities which would be of benefit to the American merchant marine. He was born at Ravenna, O., 50 years ago and is a graduate of Cornell.

POLES WIN IN GALICIA

Capture Three Towns and Vast War Supplies.

Severe Fighting Between Polish Forces and Ukrainians—Premier Blames Allies for Situation.

Warsaw, May 22.—Drohobycz, Boryslaw and Mikolajow have been captured by the Poles in their campaign in Galicia, according to an official statement issued at staff headquarters here, which adds that the Poles have crossed the Dniester river near Rozwadow. The text of the statement reads:

"The Polish successes in Galicia continue. We have occupied Drohobycz and Boryslaw, the oil wells at the latter place being found intact. Polish forces have captured Mikolajow and crossed the Dniester river near Rozwadow and are in possession of the road and railway from Lemberg to Mikolajow. They have captured vast quantities of war material. The prisoners taken have not yet been counted. The enemy is flying in a panic. Great enthusiasm prevails in cities taken by the Poles and hundreds of volunteers have been enlisted at Sambor."

Vienna, May 22.—Fighting of the most severe character is in progress between the Poles and Ukrainians in eastern Galicia, according to reports received here from the district. Commenting on the situation, M. Holubowicz, premier of the West Ukraine, in a statement telegraphed here, says: "The insane policy of the allies in supporting the Poles is responsible for the situation."

DOUGHNUTS \$1 EACH IN N. Y.

Society Leaders Peddle Cakes on Broadway and Wall Street to Aid Salvation Army's Fund.

New York, May 22.—New York's society leaders, after spending most of the night cooking doughnuts in Mrs. Vincent Astor's kitchen in her Fifth Avenue home, peddled them up and down Broadway during the day as voluntary recruits in the Salvation army's drive for a \$13,000,000 fund. Wall street was early invaded and doughnuts at a dollar apiece sold faster than oil stocks on the curb. The subways proved a gold mine and the Astor bakery almost broke down in its efforts to meet the demand.

Yanks Honored by France.

Washington, May 22.—Sanitary sections Nos. 539 and 625 were added today to the United States army units authorized to wear the Fourragere of the French Croix de Guerre and sanitary section No. 646 to those which may wear the Fourragere of the French medaille militaire.

Exploding Mine Kills Lieut. Bruce.
San Diego, Cal., May 22.—Lieut. Frank Bruce, commander of the United States mine sweeper Bobolink, was killed by the explosion of a mine in the North sea on May 16, according to a telegram received by his wife here.